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*Sanitary reports from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 26, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended June 26:

There were 110 deaths reported, of which 12 were from yellow fever, 38 from dysentery, 15 from enteritis, acute and chronic, 7 from remittent, 10 from pernicious fever, 3 from tuberculosis—the rest from common, noncontagious diseases. Yellow fever is steadily increasing and there are over 100 cases now at the military hospital.

The outlook seems so gloomy that additional barracks are being put up for hospital purposes and civil physicians appointed to help the military ones in their arduous task. The temperature is very high, about 85° to 90° F. Dysentery is decreasing, while malarial fevers abound.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 3, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 106 deaths during the week ended the 3d of July. Of these, 26 were from yellow fever, 20 from dysentery, 3 from tuberculosis, 4 from remittent and 9 from pernicious fevers, 17 from enteritis, acute and chronic; the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

There are 140 cases at present stricken with yellow fever at the military hospital, and the probabilities are that the number will increase daily. New hospital buildings are being put up to accommodate the great number of sick soldiers. There are now about 1,600 under treatment. Dysentery is decreasing while malarial fevers are becoming very frequent.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

GREECE.

*Sanitary report from Athens.*ATHENS, *June 28, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to present the number of deaths of the first five months of the year in comparison with the number of the same months of last year: In January, 1896, there were 330 deaths; in 1897, 193. February, 1896, there were 173 deaths; in 1897, 189. March, 1896, there were 138 deaths; in 1897, 236. April, 1896, there were 213 deaths; in 1897, 244. May, 1896, there were 214 deaths; in 1897, 263.

The number of the inhabitants of Athens is about 100,000. It was in April last, at the beginning of the war, that the inhabitants of Thessaly and Epirus abandoned their country and rushed into the different provinces of Greece and consequently into Athens. The number of these refugees in Athens must be more than 25,000.

I have already stated that 15,000 men have their food by charity every day in Athens. Since my last report this number has already increased. I fear it will increase still, for the reason that many refugees who were wealthy in their country and who had some money with them will soon have spent it all in order to live, and very soon they will be perfectly destitute.

Up to this date, public health, we may say, is rather good in spite of

the presence of the above-mentioned refugees. I can state that according to the official returns, which I have seen in the municipal office of this town, generally 30 per cent of the total number of deaths are due to tuberculosis. Eight per cent are due to carcinomatous growths.

Three or four weeks since a few typhoid fever cases were observed, and very few among them proved fatal. It is to be hoped that we will not have to deal with an epidemic of typhoid fever, which would be a dreadful evil. Drains do not exist in Athens. There exists here the system of cesspools and pits. The water also is not very good as to quality, and far from being abundant. As a consequence the main streets only are watered and that only once or twice a day. With the slightest wind all the town is covered with thick clouds of dust, to which very probably is due the large number of deaths from phthisis.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

United States Sanitary Commissioner to the International Sanitary Commission at Constantinople.

GUATEMALA.

Quarantine against yellow fever.

GUATEMALA, June 12, 1897.

SIR: I have to report to you the fact that all vessels arriving here from Panama are quarantined.

As the Department already knows, the consul-general reported that yellow fever existed there.

The first vessel on which there were several deaths was the *City of Para*. She arrived with the captain down with fever. The vessel was allowed to clear and proceeded to Acapulco. The captain died a few days out from here. His name was Morteson.

When this became known there was considerable apprehension and uneasiness, owing to the fact that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's general agent, Col. W. P. Tisdell, had denied the fact that Captain Morteson's case was one of fever, and had virtually attempted to conceal all the facts from the public.

The Government of this Republic has given an order to the port physician to quarantine all vessels from the south whenever there is sickness on board.

The *Acapulco* arrived a few days ago, and lost 2 of her crew and 2 of her passengers since leaving Panama, and also had 4 cases of sickness among the crew and passengers when she arrived. She was immediately ordered into quarantine for seven days, and is still in port; not even the mails having been allowed to land, so far. The *San Jose* is also undergoing quarantine at San Jose, having lost her chief engineer from fever on her way to Panama.

I have not been able to obtain a copy of the order which was given to the health officer of the port, but as soon as I procure one I will forward it.

Great hardship must arise necessarily, from the fact that the passengers, and in fact everyone, are kept on the ship at about 3 miles offshore in the open ocean; it is often very rough, and in the day is exceedingly hot. If this Government proposes to enforce quarantine